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## NOTES

### *WEBERBAUERA PERFORATA* (BRASSICACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM PERU

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*Weberbaueria* Gilg & Muschler is a South American genus of 16 species distributed along the Andes from northern Peru south into Patagonia. The genus has been recently revised (Al-Shehbaz, 1990), and its boundaries were then expanded only slightly to include three artificially delimited segregates that Schulz (1924) proposed as *Alpaminia* O. E. Schulz, *Pelagatia* O. E. Schulz, and *Stenodraba* O. E. Schulz. As I delimited the genus in 1990, *Weberbaueria* is a well-defined, monophyletic genus somewhat related to the South American *Englerocharis* Muschler (2 species), *Onuris* Philippi (5 species), and *Sarcodraba* Gilg & Muschler (3 species). *Weberbaueria perforata* Al-Shehbaz was not included in my recent revision of the genus because the collections on which this new species is based were misidentified as *Draba* L.

***Weberbaueria perforata*** Al-Shehbaz, sp. nov.

TYPE: Peru. Depto. Cuzco: Nevado Ausangate (as Ausangate), [13°48'S–71°14'W], 4,800 m, 17 May 1957, R. Hirsch P1255 (holotype, GH). Figure 1.

Herba perenna caespitosa pulvinata; folia basalia rosulata spatulata, petiolata, superne et ad marginem sericeis, 1–3 cm longa, 2–6 mm lata; sepala oblonga, lutea, 2–2.5 mm longa; petala late spatulata vel suborbiculata, unguiculata, lutea, 2.5–3 mm longa; siliqua oblonga, 4–7 mm longa, 1.5–2 mm lata; septum incompletum dimidium.

Cespitose, perennial herbs forming dense cushions. Caudex simple or few-branched, densely covered with persistent petioles of previous years. Flowering stems slender, decumbent, falling off at end of growing season. Basal leaves petiolate, rosulate, spatulate, 1–3 cm long, 2–6 mm wide, obtuse to rounded at apex, entire, densely sericeous on the upper surface with trichomes to 2 mm long, ciliate at margin, glabrous beneath; petioles 6–16 mm long, persistent, stramineous, becoming pa-

perly. Cauline leaves linear to narrowly oblanceolate, pubescent on the upper surface, 4–12 mm long, 0.5–1 mm wide. Inflorescences few-flowered, corymbose racemes, only slightly elongated in fruit. Sepals oblong, yellow, erect, nonsaccate, glabrous, 2–2.5 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide. Petals broadly spatulate to suborbicular, yellow, clawed, 2.5–3 mm long, 1.6–2 mm wide; claws erect, 1.2–1.8 mm long. Stamens tetradynamous; filaments 1.8–2.2 mm long; anthers oblong, 0.6–0.8 mm long. Nectar glands confluent, subtending the bases of all filaments. Fruiting pedicels divaricate-ascending, straight, glabrous or sparsely pubescent, 3–5 mm long. Fruits oblong, glabrous, terete, 4–7 mm long, 1.5–2 mm wide; septum with a central perforation; gynophore 0.3–0.4 mm long; style 0.2–0.3 mm long; stigma entire. Seeds oblong, ca. 1 mm long; cotyledons incumbent.

*Additional specimen examined.* PERU. DEPTO. CUZCO: Ocangate, [13°38'S–71°24'W], 4,700 m, 11 May 1957, R. Hirsch P1215 (GH).

*Weberbaueria perforata* is readily distinguished from all other species of *Weberbaueria* in having yellow flowers, incomplete septa, and densely sericeous upper surface of basal leaves. The other species of *Weberbaueria* have white flowers, complete septa, and differently pubescent basal leaves.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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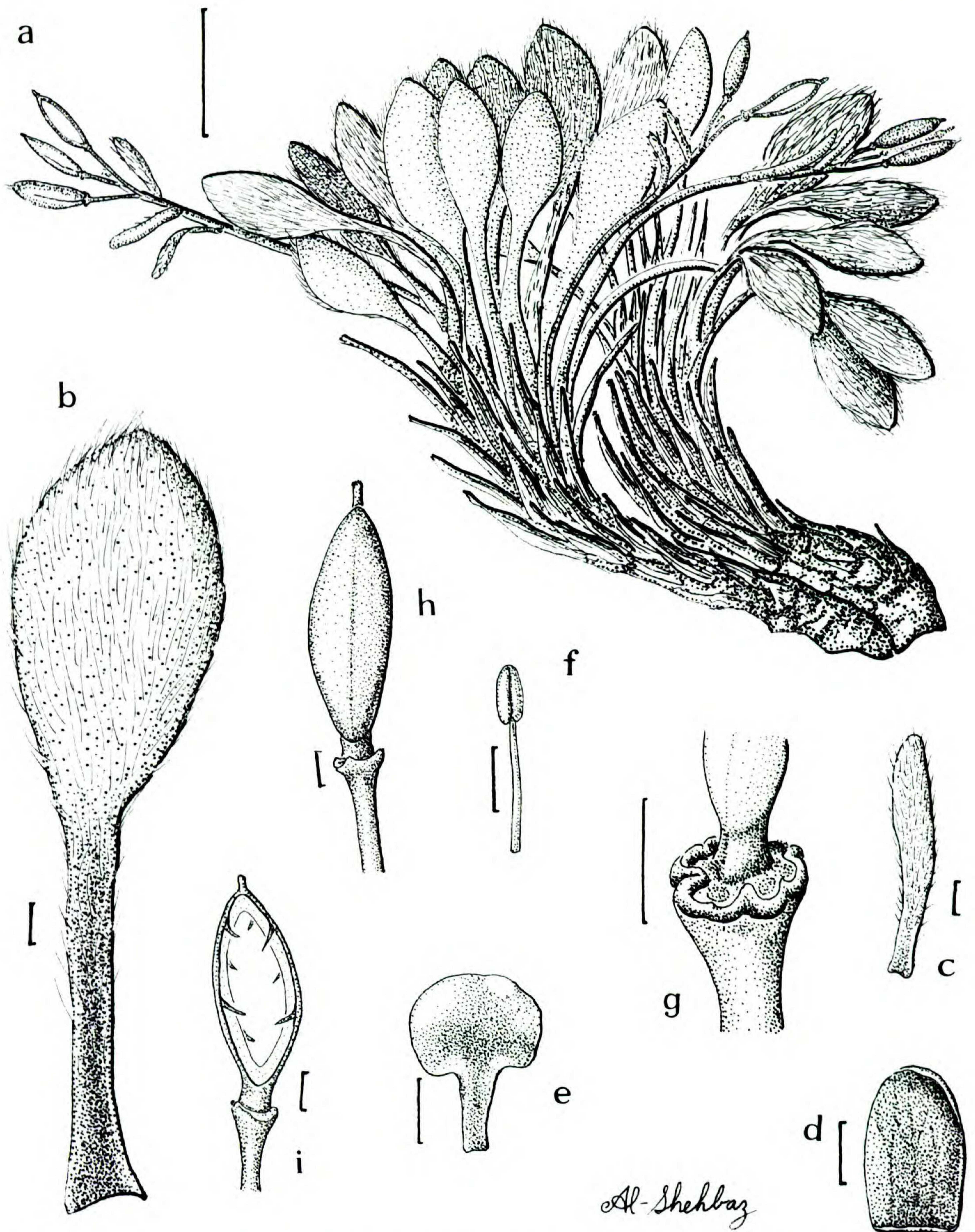


FIGURE 1. *Weberbaueria perforata*. —a. Plant. —b. Basal leaf, upper surface. —c. Cauline leaf, upper surface. —d. Sepal. —e. Petal. —f. Stamen. —g. Receptacle with nectar glands. —h. Fruit. —i. Replum and septum. Scales a = 1 cm, b-i = 1 mm. Drawings a-c, h, i, from holotype; d-g from paratype.